(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2245.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1790.

PARIS, *October* 18.

AN affair, which has come to the knowledge of the preſident, of the different attempts made in many parts of the country, and particularly at Hainault, to carry the corn out of the kingdom to the great diſtreſs of the inhabitants; from other parts he had received advice, that the people were ſo afraid of a ſecond famine that they would not ſuffer their corn to be carried from one province to another, and not even from town to town. At Cambray, Valenciennes, and all that part of Flanders, the tumults are as great as ever: The regular troops, formerly the protectors of the public tranquillity, are now prevented from acting on theſe occaſions, and the militia are too little diſciplined, perhaps alſo too much intereſted in the diſorders to be of any ſervice. But the provinces are not the only ſufferers from the ſcarcity of bread; Paris is ſtill equally diſtreſſed; the populace yeſterday entered by force into many of the bakers houſes; one man was the victim of their vengeance. He was dragged out into the ſtreets, executed, and his head, heart, &c. carried as uſual in triumph through the town.

*Nov.* 6. Some of the convents of nuns have thanked the national aſſembly for their decree, forbidding any vows to be taken. There are other convents, however, who will not be ſo well pleaſed with the decree in queſtion; however, taken in a general point of view, it muſt be approved of.

YARMMOUTH, *November* 2.

Saturday morning, about four o'clock, we had one of the moſt fatal ſqualls of wind ever remembered at this port; and from their being a large number of ſhips in the roads, it occaſioned a ſcene of diſtreſs and confuſion beyond deſcription—ſome running foul of each other, and many ſinking by the force with which they met; others wrecked the moment they got on the ſands, and numbers met their fate by being caſt on the ſhore.

The proſpect from the walls was dreadful indeed—ſhips coming in from the northward with ſcarce a ſail or maſt ſtanding, and making continual ſigns of diſtreſs, without our being able to give them the ſmalleſt relief. Between nine and ten in the morning, a piece of wreck was diſcovered—On this wreck we could plainly deſcry three men, who repeatedly clapped their hands and turned to each other; about an hour after, one of them was waſhed away, and the others were plainly ſeen holding up their hands imploring in vain aſſiſtance from the number of veſſels that apparently paſſed very near them.

Upon the ebbing beginning to make, the wreck began to move towards the northward, from which circumſtance, there appeared no longer any hopes of ſaving the poor wretches, when the ferrymen ſouth of the jetty, determined to riſk their lives to ſave them, and for that purpoſe proceeded to launch a yawl with ſeven men, but which was almoſt impracticable from the height of the breakers on the ſhore—it was at length effected by faſtening two ropes to the boat, which were held by ſome men upon the jetty, and who, upon a ſignal given, ran with all their force, and had the good fortune to carry her beyond the firſt wave with ſhipping but little water, and afterwards proceeded to the wreck without any great danger; but before they were able to make it, another of the poor wretches had ſunk into the deep. They took the ſurviving one into the boat, and one of the ferrymen got upon the wreck, where he ſtaid ſome minutes for the purpoſe of ſearching if there were any other poor creatures in any part of it—one body he found, which was alſo put into the boat and brought to ſhore, but whom it was impoſſible to recover, although every endeavour was made. A ſubſcription was entered into to reward the ſeamen.

LONDON, *November* 2.

It is to the honour as well as to the good fortune of this country, that the bank of England never, ſince its firſt foundation, ſtopped payment for one day, or even uſed the leaſt ſubterfuge in payment but upon one occaſion, and that was one day during the rebellion of 1745; from a ſcarcity of ſpecie they paid that day only in ſilver, which, from the increaſed quantity of time uſed in counting, &c. neceſſarily checked a run which might have been fatal to public credit. The next day, what from the ſums of money ſent by merchants and bankers, every thing went on at the bank as uſual.

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, October* 19.

"The unwarlike character of the prieſthood, the peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the ſeclufion and feebleneſs of cloiſtered females, were animated and armed by the public deſpair. A quantity of powder and combuſtible materials had been introduced into a vault, where the treaſure has been uſually depoſited. The key of this vault had been furniſhed by the emperor's banker, who is fled. The town engineer had been employed in undermining the devoted houſes; arms and ammunition were buried in the gardens of ſome of the conſpirators, and coin hid in the cells of the nuns in many convents. But they were betrayed by their indiſcreet and confident exultation.

"The vigilance of the miniſterial ſpies, who have been ſo numerous as to poiſon all ſocial intercourſe, diſcovered the deſign. The firſt perſon apprehended was the preceptor of the children of the duc d'Urſi. In the chamber of that ill-fated young man were found plans for taking off the miniſter and general, manifeſtos to be ſcattered among the people, and other papers alluding to deſigns which it is believed the government are not very anxious to divulge. That he is in poſſeſſion of the moſt important ſecrets, we may conclude from the earneſtneſs with which, after his arreſtment, the dutcheſs d'Urſi ſolicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but ſhe could not obtain her requeſt. The officer on guard was inexorable.

"On the following day twenty perſons were arreſted, among whom were the celebrated Tinguet Triſco, the deputy town engineer, two canons of the church of St. Gudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whoſe garden were diſcovered 1000 cartridges, with two muſket balls to each. The town engineer himſelf, Mr. W——, the banker, and ſeveral other perſons of conſequence have eſcaped. The conſternation and diſmay ſurpaſs deſcription. The enlivimins proceed hourly, and every man ſeems to expect, with ſilent deſpair, the mandate that is to immure him, and the military hand that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile the wantonneſs of oppreſſion proceeds with rapid ſtrides in the country. In conſequence of the ſuppoſed partiality of the abbots for the patriots, the emperor has publiſhed an edict, ſequeſtrating all the abbeys of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the adminiſtration of their revenue. Theſe adminiſtrations, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famiſhed ſavages of Croatia and Sclavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that miniſtered to the luxury of the Flemiſh monks."

*Nov.* 14. A ſhort account of Brabant, and upon what principle the Brabancons, at preſent, make reſiſtance to the emperor:

The province of Brabant is diſtinguiſhed by two diviſions; firſt, what is called Dutch Brabant, the ſecond Auſtrian Brabant.

The chief towns of the firſt are Boiſleduc, Breda, Bergenopzoom, Maeſtricht, Grave, Lillo, Steenbergen—of the ſecond, Bruſſels, Louvain, Vilvorden, and Lawden.

Antwerp and Malines are provinces independent of Brabant, though ſurrounded by it, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

The ſeventeen provinces, of which Brabant forms a part, were, long after the decline of the Roman empire, governed by their own princes, till ſwallowed up by the houſe of Burgundy; from thence they paſſed to Spain, and from Spain, thoſe which are now called Auſtrian Netherlands, are conſidered as a circle of the empire, and contribute their ſhare to the impoſts of the empire, but not ſubject to its judicatures; for though the archducal houſe, as being ſovereign of the whole, is the directing and ſummoning prince, the conſtitution enjoins an aſſembly, or parliament, for each province, conſiſting of the clergy, nobility, and deputies, who meet at Bruſſels, and who are convened to make laws for the general good of the whole.

Conceiving thoſe privileges trampled upon by the late decrees of the emperor, and, perhaps, feeling the general ſpirit of continental politics at preſent in their favour, the inhabitants of the different towns have armed and make reſiſtance, the event of which, time only can determine.

*Nov.* 17. A private letter to a gentleman in Trinity-lane, received within theſe few days, poſitively aſſerts, that the duke de Gramont, and three other noblemen, whoſe names were not known when the letter was written, are taken into cuſtody on an information againſt them for a late dangerous conſpiracy.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail, which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:——

That the king of Pruſſia has ſent orders to lieutenant-general de Schliſſen, governor of Weſel, to march with a conſiderable body of forces to appeaſe the troubles at Liege, they are to be joined by others belonging to the biſhop of Munſter and the duke of Juliers, in their titles as co-directors of the empires.

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, October* 27.

"The Rubicon is at length paſſed! The armed refugees of Brabant, diſperſed in proclamations and annihilated in gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is ſaid, of near forty thouſand men, on the 23d inſtant. The following day, after ſome ſkirmiſhes, in which only a few lives were loſt, they made themſelves maſters of Lillo, the key of Brabant on that ſide, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they poſſeſſed themſelves of an hoſtage, for the ſecurity of their friends in Bruſſels. M. de Crumpiper, chancellor of Brabant, one of the moſt active among the agents of their ſovereign, was ſurpriſed at his country ſeat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about three hundred men, and conveyed to the head quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Auſtrian officer that they would retaliate on his perſon any ſeverities exerciſed on their impriſoned friends.

"This manœuvre gave occaſion to the following one on the part of the government:—Count Lannoy, and three more noblemen of the moſt ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promiſes contained in the emperor's laſt proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yeſterday apprehended as hoſtages for the ſafety of the chancellor."

They who urge, that the two Imperial powers will keep all their conqueſts, and thereby reduce the Turks to the humiliating ſtate, will do well to remember the ſtate of affairs in this country in 1759 and 1766, when Great-Britain might with juſtice be called miſtreſs of the world.

The peace that followed, fell ſhort in the opinion of many of what was expected; but thoſe who knew the real ſtate of public affairs are now convinced, it was the only one (allowing for ſome trivial errors) that Great-Britain could make.

Juſt ſo it will be at preſent. The potentates of Europe are all intereſted in preſerving an equilibrium of power againſt each other, and although peace will probably be the event of theſe late rapid ſucceſſes, yet there are many weighty reaſons to convince us it will not be upon ſuch very diſadvantageous terms as ſet forth in ſome of the other papers.

The troubles in France ſtill ſubſiſting, thoſe in Germany increaſing, thoſe in Flanders only ſmothering, a long winter commencing, with the incidents that may ariſe in the courſe thereof, are all additional reaſons in favour of the Turks.

Bretagne and Normandy are the two moſt important and valuable provinces of France;—the former has been united to the crown of France for 230 years, and the latter was ſeparated from England, and returned to France, in the reign of king John; they both carry on a very great trade, and have many harbours, amongſt which are Breſt, and others of great importance: they both are very fertile and populous, and Normandy yields the greateſt revenue to the kingdom.

*Extract of a letter from Warſaw.*

"Notwithſtanding the preſent appearance of a calm, our beſt informed politicians ſeem confident that a blow is meditating againſt the empreſs of Ruſſia. The increaſe of the army, the raiſing freſh taxes, and the frequent communications that paſs between this court and that of Berlin, all indicate that the day is not far off when we ſhall demand of the haughty Catharine, a reſtoration of the territory ſhe robbed us of."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 7.

On the 26th of laſt month, in lat. 23, 53, N. long. 70, 18, W. captain Barker, of the ſhip Nonpareil, from Virginia, paſſed cloſe by a veſſel, about fifty feet keel, bottom upwards, oak built and ſheathed; but which had apparently not been long in that ſituation.

The next day he ſpoke the ſchooner Little William, Reeves, from Baltimore, bound to Curracoa, and laden with flour. She had been out 35 days, and was in great diſtreſs for water, with which article captain Barker relieved him.

*Nov.* 18. About two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon laſt, a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt on ſeveral properties in the pariſh of St. Andrew. At Proſpect-Hill Mountain, the property of Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; the ſhock was ſo ſevere, that it is imagined both houſes on that property would have been levelled to the ground, was it not owing to their uncommon ſtrength. Some negro houſes thereon, we are informed, were thrown down, which is the only damage we hear happened.

Saturday night laſt, a moſt awful meteor appeared in the northern quarter, which illuminated nearly an eighth part of the horizon from the hours of nine to near eleven, when it gradually diſappeared. Its appearance was ſuch as greatly alarmed numerous perſons, who were firmly perſuaded it was the glare of ſome dreadful conflagration in Liguanea, nor was it until certain accounts were received from thence the day following that their fears ſubſided.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) November* 11.

By captain Hamilton, who arrived here yeſterday, from Guadaloupe, which place he left on the 9th inſt. we are favoured with the following information:

That a ſhip had arrived on the 8th, at Martinico, in 29 days from France, which brought advice of an Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates, cruiſing off Breſt harbour—Captain Hamilton was not allowed to go on ſhore until a ſoldier was ſent to attend him, nor was he permitted to ſtay longer than half an hour.—On his landing he was re-

peatedly asked if there was not a war between England and France.

## BOSTON, *December* 23.

### ST. LUCIA.—RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Caſtries, and Gros-Inlet, held at the former town, on the ſubject of the preſent revolutions, of the 23d of September, 1789,

In which it was reſolved,

THAT the renovations of the French conſtitution, by aſſuring the rights of the individual liberty of man, and of his property, ought to engage the inhabitants of the colony to partake of the ſame advantages.

That the rejoicings which ought to eternaliſe that happy revolution, is an homage that every Frenchman ought to offer to the ſublime deputies, whoſe virtue and firmneſs have effected it.

That on the day which ſhall be fixed upon to commemorate this great event, to which every citizen of the colony ſhall be invited to participate, there ſhall be named a committee, who ſhall be authoriſed to expreſs to the ſtates general, the acknowledgments, admiration and reſpect, of all the coloniſts; and to preſerve their memory, it ſhall be reſolved, that the 14th of July in each year, down to the lateſt poſterity, ſhall be celebrated, in each quarter, the anniverſary of the revolution.

That the ſame committee ſhall draw up a memorial, which ſhall give a ſtate of the colony, of its population, revenue, and wants, humbly praying our lords the ſtates general, to take the ſame into conſideration.

That there ſhall be made up a purſe, the contents of which ſhall be confided to the ſtates general, to be diſtributed to the widows and orphans of the generous defenders of their country, who ſealed with their blood the memorable 14th of July.

That each citizen ſhall carry the red, blue, and white cockade of the nation, that precious and revered ſymbol of French glory; and that Meſſieurs Longueville, Fayolle, Boiſſon, Pichevin, and Dupaty, ſhall be deputed to preſent it to the gentlemen of the adminiſtration, and engage them to re-unite themſelves to the colony, to partake in its joy, and add by their preſence an additional incentive to the motives which have determined their rejoicings.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be printed.

The five members deputed to the gentlemen of the adminiſtration having returned, gave an account of their miſſion. The reception they met, juſtified the opinion the aſſembly had of the ſentiments and patriotiſm of thoſe officers.

The 23d inſtant, at night, after our chiefs had taken the cockade, there was a grand ball: at which they were preſent, which laſted the whole night. The town was illuminated, and M. de Gol illuminated the intendance.

## NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 23.

It is ſaid, that Joſeph Taylor, who, on the 8th of May, 1788, was executed on Boſton Neck for highway robbery, was, by the ſkill of a phyſician then preſent, reſtored again to life, and ſoon after arrived at Philadelphia, from whence he ſailed in a ſhip bound to Sweden.

## LITCHFIELD, *December* 15.

A perſon who paſſed through this town laſt week, directly from the Ohio, informs, that general Parſons, was drowned about four weeks ſince, being carried over a fall in a canoe, which daſhed the boat to pieces. The general's companions on board, diſembarked on approaching the fall; but he declined following them from lameneſs and his little apprehenſion of danger.—We hope, however, this information will prove premature.

## PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9.

*Extract of a letter from St. Croix, November* 25.

"It is very ſickly here: the influenza has affected every perſon on the iſland, and numbers have been carried off with it, particularly negroes: many eſtates have loſt from fifteen to thirty."

The new king of Spain was lately proclaimed at St. Auguſtine, Eaſt-Florida, with the uſual formalities of that nation—Money was diſtributed to the populace, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and feſtivals, balls, maſquerades, crowned their rejoicings for a ſucceſſion of evenings.

By way of Charleſton we learn, that on the 16th ult. the general aſſembly of Georgia had, by a very great majority, paſſed into a law an act, granting between fifteen and ſixteen millions of acres of their unlocated weſtern territory, lying along the Miſſiſſippi, Yafous, Tombigbee, and Tenaſſee rivers, to three companies of gentlemen, the one ſtyling itſelf the Virginia company, conſiſting of Mr. Watkins their director, gov. Henry, Mr. Roſs, Mr. Venables and others; another called the Carolina company, conſiſting of col. Moultrie their director, major Waſhington, col. Huger, major Snipes and others; and the third called the Tenaſſee company, conſiſting of Mr. Cox and others. Theſe three grants are ſaid to contain the beſt lands and the moſt lucrative ſituations for every ſpecies of trade in the weſtern territory of the union.

By an Engliſh paper we are informed that an attempt has been made to aſſaſſinate the French king: as he was walking the garden of the Thuilleries a dart was aimed at him, which went through his hat, but he was not hurt.

Superfine flour ſells currently at St. Euſtatia for four dollars the barrel.

*Jan.* 14. On the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt, a monthly meeting was inſtituted at Fez, compoſed of Arabian and Mooriſh poets, which drew together a vaſt concourſe of people. The orations were delivered in a very beautifully laid-out garden, ſhaded with high palm-trees and refreſhed by ſeveral fountains of water. The poet the moſt applauded received 100 ducats of gold, a magnificent robe, and a very beautiful horſe, for an elegant romance he ſpoke in the Turkiſh language, and afterwards had a crown of flowers placed on his head by ſome dancing girls, which finiſhed the entertainment.

Whilſt they boaſt at Vienna of the victory gained by the combined forces over the Turks, of their courage and military diſcipline, they ſeem yet to have to learn, that humanity is the characteriſtics of true courage, and of a ſoldier, for, on the morning after the battle, they killed about 2000 Turks, who had fled for ſhelter in the woods. A Turk, on his knees begged of an Auſtrian to ſpare his life:—"Any other requeſt I will grant you, replied he, but this I cannot comply with." The defenceleſs ſupplicant fell inſtantly beneath the ſuperior power of his brutal enemy.

The following extract of a letter from the late Bayly Rogers, Eſq; on the ſubject of fevers, was publiſhed a few years ſince in Corke, and may perhaps prove an uſeful hint in the treatment of thoſe labouring under ſuch diſorders:

"On conſidering how ſtrongly the great Sydenham recommended the keeping the ſick out of bed in the day time, both in the ſmall-pox and fevers, and that modern experience in the former diſorder had verified his aſſertions, it ſtruck me, that probably if this method were but adopted in the latter, it might be attended with the like ſalutary effects. Experience has now taught me that his method uſed in aid of the modern improvements for managing fevers, ſucceeds beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. By uſing it from the beginning of the diſorder, I have prevented violent attacks of the brain, ſpared my patients, more than once, the pain of bliſtering, and have not only conducted them ſafely to harbour, but have carried them thither with eaſe and comfort.

"I pretend to no diſcovery, but claim ſome ſhare of merit in having run the riſk of my reputation by attempting to reſtore an old practice, contrary now to that of all countries, and repugnant to the prejudices of all mankind."

*From a late Dublin paper.*

Arrived from America, Mrs. Montgomery, wife to the late general Montgomery, and ſiſter to the honourable R. R. Livingſton, chancellor of New-York. The arrival of Mrs. Montgomery to this country, cannot fail of being flattering to Iriſhmen, whoſe zeal for that cauſe, in which her huſband gallantly fought and bled on the plains of Quebec, was ardent and general. When we reflect that a revolution, the greateſt recorded in the annals of hiſtory, the moſt important in the diffuſion of civil and religious liberty, was ſanctioned by the character of Mr. Montgomery, it is to be regretted that his fall was ſo untimely, before he had ſeen the temple of liberty raiſed, of which he had laid the corner ſtone; before he had ſeen the revolution of the rights of men confirmed; before he had ſeen the nations of Europe reaping the fruits of that harveſt, the ſeeds of which he had ſown.

But though the zeal with which he entered into the conteſt, and the ſpirit with which he ſupported it, were conſpicuous; yet, in juſtice to his character, we muſt obſerve, that he was of a mild, conciliatory caſt of mind, was dear to all parties, and was even wept, praiſed and honoured, by thoſe againſt whom he had drawn the ſword; nay, the benevolence of his nature was ſo great, that, had he lived, he might have brought about a general reconciliation between the two countries, to their mutual advantage. We ſympathiſe with Mrs. Montgomery in lamenting the loſs of ſo illuſtrious a patriot, but ſerious reflection on the event of that great revolution, in which he bled and which ſhe has lived to ſee completed, muſt give her high conſolation, and make her an object as intereſting and dear to the people of this country (whoſe liberties were eſtabliſhed by the event of the American war,) as ſhe deſervedly is among the people of America.—Here in the native land of Montgomery, ſhe will find Iriſhmen not inſenſible to American merit—In Ireland ſhe will find that, "Sunt hic etiam ſua premia laudi ſunt lachrymæ rerum, & mentem mortalia tangunt."

## CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *December* 23.

Yeſterday ſeveral perſons were taken into cuſtody, charged upon the oath of Ebenezer Preſcot, a watchmaker, in King-ſtreet, of having entered into an aſſociation for coining dollars made of pewter, with a view of impoſing them on the public for ſilver, and exporting them to the Weſt-Indies; and alſo upon the oath of John Smith, of Elliot-ſtreet, of paſſing counterfeit bills of the corporation money of Charleſton, and were carried before Thomas Hall and John Michell, Eſquires. After a long examination, three of them were committed to gaol, in order to take their trials.

## NORFOLK, *January* 2.

*Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in this place, dated November* 5.

"The introduction of flour from the United States into the French Weſt-India Iſlands is prolongated until June next. There has been many diſturbances in the work houſes of the negroes, and ſome fermentation in ſeveral quarters amongſt the negroes. The mulattoes have manifeſted ſome high pretentions by receiving bad council, and the inhabitants from a place called au-petit Goave, have ſome days paſt beheaded M. Ferrand de Baudiere, formerly Senechal, for having wrote a requeſt too much expreſſive, in favour of the mulattoes—That is the firſt blood of the whites that has been ſpilt."

## ANNAPOLIS, *January* 21.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *January* 7.

Mr. Wadſworth and Mr. Sturges from Connecticut, Mr. Van Renſallaer from New-York, Mr. Carroll from Maryland, and Mr. Matthews from Georgia, appeared, and took their ſeats in the houſe.

A quorum being now aſſembled, a meſſage was ſent to the ſenate, informing them of the ſame.

A committee, conſiſting of Meſſ. Boudinot, Sherman and White, was appointed to report the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion.

A reſolution was received from the ſenate, purporting that they had appointed Meſſ. Strong and Izard a committee on their part, to wait upon and inform the preſident, that the two houſes had made a quorum, and to know of him what time he would aſſign to communicate, in the ſenate chamber, the buſineſs he had to lay before them; and requeſting that a ſimilar committee be appointed by the houſe: whereupon,

Meſſ. Gilman, Ames and Seney, were appointed a committee for the aforementioned purpoſe.

On motion, reſolved, That two chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to congreſs for the preſent ſeſſion; one by each houſe, who ſhall interchange weekly.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee on the part of the houſe, to wait on the preſident, returned, and informed the houſe, that the preſident would, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, addreſs both houſes in the ſenate chamber.

The houſe then adjourned to half after 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, *January* 8.

The houſe being aſſembled, adjourned to the ſenate chamber. At 11 o'clock THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, attended by his aids and ſecretary, was received by the two houſes of congreſs in the ſenate chamber, when he was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH:

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Repreſentatives,*

I EMBRACE, with great ſatisfaction, the opportunity, which now preſents itſelf, of congratulating you on the preſent favourable proſpects of our public affairs. The recent acceſſion of the important ſtate of North-Carolina to the conſtitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)—the riſing credit and reſpectability of our country—the general and increaſing good will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are bleſſed, are circumſtances auſpicious, in an eminent degree, to our national proſperity.

In reſuming your conſultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have been as ſatisfactory to your conſtituents as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectations, and to ſecure the bleſſings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will, in the courſe of the preſent important ſeſſion, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotiſm, firmneſs and wiſdom.

Among the many intereſting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard.—To be prepared for war is one of the moſt effectual means of preſerving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but diſciplined; to which end a uniform and well digeſted plan is requiſite: And their ſafety and intereſt require that they ſhould promote ſuch manufactories as tend to render them independent on others, for eſſential, particularly for military, ſupplies.

The proper eſtabliſhment of the troops which may be deemed indiſpenſable, will be entitled to mature conſideration. In the arrangements which may be made reſpecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable ſupport of the officers and ſoldiers with a due regard to œconomy.

There was reaſon to hope, that the pacific meaſures adopted with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians would have relieved the inhabitants of our ſouthern and weſtern frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I ſhall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the commonwealth of Virginia,) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to thoſe parts of the union; and, if neceſſary, to puniſh aggreſſors.

The intereſts of the United States require, that our intercourſe with other nations ſhould be facilitated by ſuch proviſions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that reſpect, in the manner which circumſtances may render moſt conducive to the public good: And, to this end, that the compenſation to be made to the perſons who may be employed, ſhould, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund deſignated for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various conſiderations alſo render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens ſhould be ſpeedily aſcertained by a uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and meaſures, of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am perſuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I truſt, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at home, and of facilitating the intercourſe between the diſtant parts of our country by a due attention to the poſt-office and poſt-roads.

Nor am I leſs perſuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deſerve your patronage than the promotion of ſcience and literature. Knowledge is in every country the

reſt baſis of public happineſs. In one, in which the eatures of government receive their impreſſion ſo immediately from the ſenſe of the community, as in our's, is proportionably eſſential. To the ſecurity of a free nſtitution it contributes in various ways: By connecing thoſe, who are intruſted with the public adminiſtration, that every valuable end of government is ſt anſwered by the enlightened confidence of the peo- ; and by teaching the people themſelves to know, d to value their own rights; to diſcern and provide ainſt invaſions of them; to diſtinguiſh between opſſion and the neceſſary exerciſe of lawful authority; tween burthens proceeding from a diſregard to their venience, and thoſe reſulting from the inevitable genceies of ſociety; to diſcriminate the ſpirit of liy from that of licentiouſneſs, cheriſhing the firſt, oiding the laſt, and uniting a ſpeedy, but temperate, ilance againſt encroachments, with an inviolable reſt to the laws.

Whether this deſirable object will be beſt promoted affording aids to ſeminaries of learning already eſtaſhed, by the inſtitution of a national univerſity, or any other expedients, will be well worthy of a e in the deliberations of the legiſlature.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I SAW, with peculiar pleaſure, at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, the reſolution entered into by you, expreſ- of your opinion, that an adequate proviſion for the port of the public credit is a matter of high import- e to the national honour and proſperity.—In this timent I entirely concur.—And to a perfect confi- ce in your beſt endeavours to deviſe ſuch a provi- , as will be truly conſiſtent with the end, I add an l reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other ch of the legiſlature.—It would be ſuperfluous to ify inducements to a meaſure in which the charac- nd permanent intereſts of the United States are ſo ouſly and ſo deeply concerned; and which has re- d ſo explicit a ſanction from your declaration.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

HAVE directed the proper officers to lay before reſpectively ſuch papers and eſtimates as regard the irs particularly recommended to your conſideration, neceſſary to convey to you that information of the e of the union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to ich our cares and efforts ought to be directed.—And hall derive great ſatisfaction from a co-operation th you in the pleaſing though arduous taſk of en- ing to our fellow-citizens the bleſſings which they ve a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal vernment.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, *January* 8, 1790.

The preſident then retired—and the houſe returned their own room—When the preſident's ſpeech being d by the clerk, it was voted, that the houſe would morrow take the ſame into conſideration in a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.—On otion, it was voted, to proceed to ballot for a chairn, when, the votes being collected, it appeared that e Rev. Dr. Lynn was re-elected.

Adjourned till to morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, *January* 9.

Mr. Clymer, from Pennſylvania, appeared, and k his ſeat.

A letter from the ſecretary of the treaſury, addreſſed the ſpeaker, was read, informing the houſe that had prepared a plan, purſuant to the reſolution of 21ſt September laſt, relative to proviſion for ſupt of the public credit, which he was ready to re- rt, at ſuch time and in ſuch manner as the houſe y be pleaſed to order.

A debate now enſued with regard to the manner d time of communicating the report. With regard the manner, ſome members inſiſted ſtrongly on the priety of the ſecretary's delivering it in perſon, and explaining it to the houſe; becauſe it was not to expected that the members could thoroughly comhend a plan of ſuch an extenſive and intricate na- e, without previous explanation; others contended, t if it ſhould want explanation, it ought to be n in writing to the houſe; with regard to the e, ſome were for receiving the report immediately, on Monday next; this was oppoſed. It was ſaid houſe was too thin at preſent to bring a matter of h vaſt importance before it; but that by Thurſday xt the houſe would in all probability have an acſſion of many members.

After a variety of opinions had been given on theſe o matters, the houſe at laſt came to the following ſolution:

That on Thurſday next this houſe will receive in iting the report of the ſecretary of the department the treaſury, agreeably to the order of this houſe the 21ſt of September laſt.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of e whole, on the preſident's ſpeech, Mr. Baldwin the chair, and came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that n addreſs be preſented by the houſe to the preſident f the United States, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both ouſes, with aſſurances, that this houſe will, without elay, proceed to take into their ſerious conſideration he various and important matters recommended to heir attention.

This being agreed to,

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Lawence, were appointed a committee to prepare ſaid ddreſs.

A petition of Chriſtopher Saddler, of Nova-Scotia, was read, praying relief againſt a ſeizure of his veſſel nd cargo, which was made at the port of Boſton, for violation of the impoſt law of the United States, of which at the time, he aſſerts, he was totally ignorant.

The houſe then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

This morning, about one o'clock, the bake-houſe of Mr. Richard Fleming, of this city, was diſcovered to be on fire, and the town alarmed; but, notwithſtanding the exertions of the citizens, it entirely conſumed his dwelling houſe, with the tenement adjoining thereto, and alſo the dwelling houſes of Mr. Henry Sybell and Mr. William Wilkins, and three warehouſes.

---

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the firſt fair day thereafter, by direction of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the dwelling plantation of WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco,

ALL that part of the property of the ſaid Pye which was heretofore mortgaged to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid property conſiſts of twenty-nine negroes, with their increaſe, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be ſold in ſuch convenient parcels as ſhall be agreed on between the ſubſcriber and the truſtees of the ſaid Pye. The purchaſers are reſpectively to give bonds with good ſecurity, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, from the day of ſale, at two equal annual payments; and the ſubſcriber is to join with the ſaid truſtees in making effectual conveyances. w4

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790. 10s 9/4

---

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

ISAAC DAY, *verſus*, JOHN WHITSEL, and others. } ORDERED, That the ſaid John Whitſel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to anſwer, on oath, the bill of the ſaid Iſaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

1

---

IN CHANCERY, January 18, 1790.

ON the application of HENRY HALL, truſtee for John Watkins, an inſolvent debtor, ORDERED, That the creditors of the ſaid John Watkins do bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Henry Hall, on or before the firſt day of June next, in order that the ſaid claims may be liquidated and adjuſted:—ORDERED, likewiſe, That the above order be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in Meſſrs. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-paper.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

1

---

# NOTICE.

I FORBID all perſons hunting with dog or gun on my lands near Annapolis, which I purchaſed of Mr. Ogle; many perſons having frequently committed treſpaſſes under pretence of hunting.

J. T. CHASE.

January 19, 1790. 1

---

☞ THE ſubſcribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the juſtices of Frederick county, at the enſuing March court, to iſſue a commiſſion for marking and bounding their parts of the following tracts of land, ſituate in the county aforeſaid, viz. Come by Chance and The Reſurvey on Good Neighbourhood, agreeable to the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

NICHOLAS COPPLE.
MICHAEL OVELMAN.

January 8, 1790. 10s 9/4

---

January 13, 1790.

RAN away from ISAAC KENT, in Frederick county, Virginia, a likely young negro woman named ALLEY, about eighteen years old, well grown and not very black, is very notable, has one crooked finger, a very long head, flat noſe, thick lips, and large eyes; ſhe is a very ſwanky awkward looking negro, has tongue enough, and never without a lie in her mouth, and will deceive almoſt any perſon; ſhe croſſed at George-town the eleventh of December, and paſſes for a free woman; that her miſtreſs had married a methodiſt preacher and ſet her free, and had changed her name and likewiſe her cloathes; ſhe is a great thief; had on a Welch cotton petticoat and jacket, and cotton petticoat, coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings, and oſnabrig ſhift; it is likely ſhe has changed her tale and cloathes too before this. This negro belongs to Elizabeth Dare, living in Calvert county, near Lower-Marlborough—ſhe was only lent to Iſaac Kent. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by 10s 7/6 ELIZABETH DARE.

---

Annapolis, January 10, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all perſons indebted are deſired to make payment, to

1 ALLEN QUYNN, Adminiſtrator.

---

Hardy county, December 19, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Hardy county, Virginia, a likely negro man named GEORGE, who ſays he belongs to MATTHEW EVERFIELD, of Prince-George's county, Maryland. The owner is requeſted to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

10s 7/6 ABEL RANDALL, H. S.

---

December 30, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to ſettle the eſtate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, once more earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he will be compelled to bring ſuit againſt them without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated.

4x RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

---

# *To be Sold,*

## AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wedneſday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GERARD BOND, conſiſting of fifty negroes, work horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, plantation utenſils, houſehold furniture, and about three hundred barrels of corn. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity will be required. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Gerard Bond are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to w4

Rd. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790. 2

---

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a ſuit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

5 HUGH COX.

---

# NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the ſubſcriber, on the ſeventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Beanes's, in Piſcataway, that there may be an equal diſtribution made of the proceeds of the ſale of the property to his creditors, and to have the eſtate finally ſettled, therefore thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are earneſtly deſired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DENT, Adminiſtratrix.

December 10, 1789. 2

---

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:—

GEORGE ASQUITH, Zachariah Allen, St. Mary's county.

Nicholas Brewer, George Bacchus, Adam Boyer, James Button, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico.

Jeremiah Chaſe, Richard Clark, Annapolis; Thomas Carroll, care of captain Grennal, Leonard-town; James Clark, care of James Alexander, Muddy Creek; Abraham Crapter, Liberty-town.

James Dick, Stewart, and Co. William Deakins, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall (2), Bennett Darnall, Patuxent.

Judith Ellicott, Ellicott's Upper Mills; James Edlen, Prince-George's county.

Captain Moſes Foſter, of the ſhip Nantes, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glaſsbrook, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, care of John Magruder, Upper Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; D. Germain, Piſcataway; Samuel Godman and Co. Elk-Ridge Landing.

Joſeph Hancock (2), care of Dr. James Murray, Walter Hellen, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis.

Thomas Johnſon (3), Samuel Johnſon (2), Jeſſe Jarrett, Annapolis; Warren Dent Jenifer, Port-Tobacco.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

Thomas Lanſdale, Prince-George's county.

Richard Mackubin (2), Luther Martin, John Moore, Annapolis; Arthur M'Carter, Port-Tobacco.

James Nicolls, Annapolis

Edward Oldham, Annapolis.

Thomas Rutland (2), Henry Ridgely, capt. Charles Ridgely, Annapolis; Jean Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Hunting-town.

Robert Smith (2), William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Davalt Shriber, capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent Iron-works; Mortough Sullivan, living with George Digges; Sarah Shanly, Upper Marlborohgh; Rev. Joſeph Simpſon, St. Mary's county.

William Tilghman, James Tilghman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Herring Bay.

Burton Whetcroſt, John Welſh, Annapolis; Robert Ward, Patuxent; Gabriel Wood, Leonard-town.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-Office for letters, are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without. 2

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE visitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the usual place, on Tuesday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought necessary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day assigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the slow progress of an institution, commenced with ardour, and distinguished highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the small number of the visitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, since the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reasonable dispatch, in the discharge of their trust.

They have at length finished a sufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A professor is *actually engaged* therein in teaching the languages to a considerable number of promising youths. Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch of the sciences usually taught on the first entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is proposed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the professor of languages, together with proper masters and tutors, to be chosen according to the accession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for which no certain system hath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to explain certain circumstances relative to the funds.

At the session of November, 1788, the general assembly thought proper to pass the following resolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college, "for the purpose of paying professors, and other officers, "be and are hereby suspended, until the said college "shall be finished, and the professors and other officers "thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the ex- "ercise of their several duties; and that the same be "applied to the payment of the interest of the debt "due to Messieurs Vanstaphorst."

The visitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by necessity, to question the binding force of a resolve wanting the forms, prescribed by the constitution for the passage of laws. They presumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not go further than to dispose, according to the exigences of government of money belonging strictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were bestowed for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of salaries to professors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £. 1750; and the surplus (if any) is expresly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the resolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the professors and other officers in their several departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the suspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some court, or the further order of the general assembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of delegates, soliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal of the resolve.

As the unlooked for result of their application may give rise to an idea, that they must for some time suspend their undertaking; and that subscribers will therefore be justified in with-holding their contributions it is proper to assure them,

That nearly the sum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treasury, subject only to the order of the visitors for the payment of professors and other officers. The visitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the subscription money, to finish the building. On the auspicious completion of the whole institution, agreeably to the most rigid construction of the resolve, the funds must revert to the college.

As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees to the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to say something respecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the salutary interference of the legislature, they would have persisted in an illegal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the visitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a small part appropriated to other purposes of the seminary, their superintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The said two years donation, as well as the inconsiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either dismissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying useless, and which could not, until the succeeding session of assembly, be subject to any legal order. An attention to the interests of the college and to the true welfare of the state induced them to choose the latter, and they have accordingly drawn on their treasurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the subscriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, supposed themselves authorised to change the appropriation; and they were sensible, that, if the money so drawn could not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the same time, they had in their power, upon a reasonable notice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis school; and they flattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other subscribers.

To the unfair representation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and supposing that representation to be true, it was an indispensable duty in the legislature to restrain them.

It would affront the good sense of the people of Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preserving national faith, to insist on the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and science, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wisdom of the legislature will permit the total infraction of a solemn engagement, when the most laudable purposes for which it was entered into, are so likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince such an intent in the great body of our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more conjured, by the ties of honour, and by those powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to discharge, at least, that part of their subscriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great measure, the speedy completion of a seminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the visitors in finishing the house, which will be done as speedily as is consistent with safety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the prosecution of the work so large a sum has been expended. Let it at the same time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchase of almost every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a scale laid down with an eye to the supposed greatness of the funds. But experience has demonstrated the precariousness of supplies arising from *voluntary* subscriptions *to the amount of* £. 11,000; and the building, for some time past, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whose zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whose honour is pledged for the most frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other visitors,

3X NIC. BRICE, Sec.

---

# *To be Sold,*

## A New Brick House,

### In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 4

---

# John Fisher,

## BRUSH-MAKER,

### From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom——He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789. 5

---

On Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1790, will be

## EXPOSED to SALE,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel Brooke, late of Prince-George's county, resided.

CLEM. BROOKE, Executor.

January 4, 1790. 2

---

THE several justices of Anne-Arundel county are requested to meet at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 23d of January instant, to appoint inspectors, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, 1789. 2X

---

## TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fi[illegible] places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole buil[illegible]ing, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general lar[illegible] three of them are about twenty-four feet square; t[illegible] situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center [illegible] the city, and being situated directly between t[illegible] streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neigh[illegible]bouring improvements, which is frequently the case towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRIC HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to a[illegible] commodate a private family; Its situation is such th[illegible] your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have like[illegible]wise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, Frederick county; a description of this land will b[illegible] unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place bef[illegible] he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have a[illegible] reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, b[illegible] application to

14 THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

---

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are re[illegible] quested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and tho[illegible] indebted are desired to make payment to

9 FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

---

*CASH,*

*For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by*

*if 32 James Williams.*

---

*For SALE or BARTER,*

*A Quantity of Land in Pa[illegible] tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Pro[illegible]duce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 32 J. W.*

---

## TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Fred[illegible]rick county, an entire body of wood, and [illegible] kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, co[illegible]taining 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties in[illegible] Patapsco river--Both these tracts are convenient for Bal[illegible]more or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acr[illegible] the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in wood[illegible] the soil equal to any in those parts; both well wate[illegible]ed. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, th[illegible] GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unc[illegible]ceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. F[illegible] terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 6

---

## To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, [illegible] the Church circle, and the streets called Tab[illegible]nacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and La[illegible]yer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The ter[illegible] may be known by applying to the subscriber.

39 JAMES STEUART.

---

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.